Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1805. [No. 1204

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendee Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseme res,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimanccos, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec 20.

FOR SALE,

On board the sloop COLUMBIA, at A. and E. JANNEY's wharf;

New-England Rum, in hogsheads, tierces and barrels.
Sweet Cyder, in barrels.
Potatoes.
70 barrels Boston Beef.
Few boxes Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Boxes of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Said sloop is offered for sale, freight, or charter. Apply to Captain *Gardner*, on board, or to JOHN C. LADD.
January 12. d

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,
For Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Also on hand,

A few hhds. retailing Molasses,
Hogsheads and barrels Muscovado sugar,
Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,
New Beef, Boston inspection,
Mackeral, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Sewing Twine Sheathing Paper,
Souchong Tea, and
And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.
Jan. 8. dtf

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Partnership of *Robert & John Gray* is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all persons indebted to them will please to make payment to Robert Gray, who is hereby authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

ROBERT GRAY,
JOHN GRAY.

ROBERT GRAY

CONTINUES the Bookselling and Stationary business in the Store heretofore occupied by Robert & John Gray, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public.

☞ BOOK-BINDING of every description executed in the neatest manner on moderate terms.

JOHN GRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is now opening for sale a handsome assortment of BOOKS & STATIONARY, in the store adjoining J. & M. Scholfield's, King-street, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

☞ BOOK-BINDING of every description done on moderate terms.
January 9.

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO BOY.
Apply to the Printer.
Jan. 1

For Sale or Freight,
The SCHOONER

BETSY;

Burthen 800 barrels; a faithful well built vessel, and sails well; built in the year 1802; and now lying at *Merchant's* wharf. For terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Jan. 2. d

Freight will be taken,

In the cabin of the ship OLIVE-BRANCH, for ROTTERDAM; and two or three passengers may be accommodated. Expected to sail in twelve or fifteen days. Apply to the master on board, or to
Rickets, Newton & Co.
January 12.

For Sale, or Charter,
The SCHOONER

ENTERPRIZE,

Laying at Ramsay's wharf; burthen about 650 barrels, well found, and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
ROBERT B. JAMESSON,
OR TO
MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON;
Who have for Sale,
New-England RUM, in hogsheads and barrels.
Dec. 29.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.
HAS FOR SALE,
Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS,
CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bishwa Emerty
2 do. Coomorcally Sannahs
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seerpoore Baftahs
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cogmary Coffahs
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cases Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 sacks Sago
3 chests Hyson Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 case Wool Hats
Mens' course and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 hhds. Armagnac do.
5 hhds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.
January 1. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnoughts
Durants and calimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.
January 7. d

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1805.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given, to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that a dividend of *four and an half per cent*, on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the 10th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, CASHIER.
d4w

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the present season
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine and second Cloths,
Cassimeres, frizes,
Coatings, Bearskins,
Plains, Surges & Flannels,
Mole Skin, Toilenett,
Swansdown, and Marseils,
Velvet, Constitution,
Hunting, and Genoa, Cords,
¾ & ⅞ Irish Linen,
Shirting Cotton, long Lawn,
Estapalces, Britannias
White, and Brown,
Plattillas,
Creas, Dowlas, Ticklenburgs,
Osnaburgs and Hessians,
Worsted, Cotton, & Silk Hosiery,
Rose, and Duffell Blankets,
Chintz's, Calicoes, & Colored Cambrics,
do. do. Furniture,
Ladies Patent Cloth
Linen, & Cotton Cambric,
Cambric, Jaconett, Mull Mull, & Book Muslin,
do. Tamboured, and Sprigged,
Lace Cambrics,
Furnished and Flushed Shawls,
Camels Hair, do.
India Book Muslin, Handkerchiefs,
Black Laces, Veils, Edgings,
Laces, Imperial, and Pic Nic Mitts,
Extra Long Silk & Wash Leather Gloves,
Italian Maid Silks, Cambray, do.
Marking & Sewing Silk,
Silk Cords, and Tassels.
Ostrich Feathers,
Artificial Flowers, and Ribons,
Tambouring Cotton,
Fringed & Plain, Cotton Counterpins,
Baftas, Emerties, Gurnahs, &c.

Also——By wholesale.

2 Cases Chintzes and Callicoes
At very reduced prices.
Nov. 15. dtf

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIE consisting of

TEAS (*Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*)
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Peko, Padra, Pouchong and Com'n Souchong

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W Indian and Sugar House Molasses,

WINES.
Choice old Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Brussels, Lisbon, Malaga and Port

Claret in small cases,
Cognine and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,

RUM.
Antigua, St. Croix, and St. Kitts

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Salad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his goods, he flatter, himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their customs.
June 11. d

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the state of New-York, for Sale by the printer hereof. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in exchange.
December 27.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale at the store lately occupied by R. B. Jamesson

90 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,
20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
15 Puncheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica Rum,
5 Pipes Holand Gin,
20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
30 Qr. Chests of the best Teas, assorted, from hea to Imperial,
30 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,
2 Hhds. Madder,
4 Hhds. Green Coperas,
6 Feirces Roll Brimstone,
2 Hhds. Allum,
1 Tierce Glauber Salts,
10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,
5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
2 Pipes fine Lisbon,
8 Pipes Particular Tenneriffe,
30 Qr. Casks Malaga,
50 Casks Claret,
1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,
5 Bales Cassia,
500 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Pimento,
800 lbs. Ground Ginger,
1000 lbs. Race, do.
200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in half boxes,
70 Boxes St. Jago, do.
3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,
10 Bales Almonds,
1 Cask Pearl Barley,
15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,
15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
30 boxes Brown and White Soap,
100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,
20 boxes of Mustard,
1 Case Cayenne Pepper,
Basket Salt,
Fine Poland Starch,
100 Demijohns, assorted,
700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,
30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Canisters,
20 Boxes Fig Blue,
3 Seroons fine florent Indigo,
Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,
1 Case of Maccouba, do.
1 Do. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jamesson.
Nov. 30. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,
12 Pipes London P. Madeira Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles,
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holand Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whiskey,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,

TEAS (*of the latest Importation.*)
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin,

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Osnaburgs,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,
5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in pound papers sealed,
1 Large Scal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales compleat of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality GREEN COFFEE.
Nov. 8. d.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS RECEIVED, & OFFERS FOR SALE,
160 pieces twilled Sacking, and
3 cases Cotton Hosiery, well assorted.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,
A few tierces excellent Rice.
Six hhds best retailing Molasses.
Sixteen hhds. Surinam Sugars.
A few hundred bushels of coarse Salt.
Dec. 17. *J. C. Ladd.*

JAMES DOUGLASS,
HAS OPENED A
GROCERY STORE,
In ROYAL-STREET, four doors below the COFFEE-HOUSE,
Where he has, now, for Sale,
Cognac Brandy, of the best quality
Holland Gin
Old Jamaica Rum
Whiskey
Molasses
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Souchong } TEAS
Coffee, Chocolate
Loaf, Lump and Brown Sugars
Pepper, Allspice
Ground Ginger, Nutmegs
Cinnamon, Cloves
Mould and Dipt Candles
James River manufactured Tobacco
Cabeness best do.
Powder and Shot, assorted, &c. &c.

In selecting the above articles he has had an eye particularly to the custom of his friends in town, to whom he will be very thankful for any favors in his way. They are of the best quality, and will be sold as low for cash as they can possibly be afforded.

He has also on hand a parcel of excellent Rhode-Island Potatoes, and a few barrels Sweet Cyder: Also, Indian Meal, of which he will endeavor to keep a constant supply, and Firkin Butter, and Flour, by retail.

Janu 31. taw4t

To the Curious.

TO BE SEEN,
From sun-rise in the morning, till 9 o'clock in the evening, at the sign of the Spread-Eagle,
An African Tyger,
Three feet and an half high, and nine feet long; only two years of age.
A living Sheep, with five *Legs:*
The JACKALL,
(The Lion's Provider):
The AFRICAN SLOTH:
ALSO,
A living Alligator:
A Snake-Skin, 25 Feet in Length, when living; and,
A Fowl, with a Horn on its Head.

Admittance, for grown persons, 25 cents.—Children, half price.

The above animals have been removed into a comfortable room in the front part of the house.

January 30. 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Eloped from the subscriber, living in the town of Petersburgh, Virginia, on the night of the 24th ult. without any provocation, a very light mulatto man, who has generally been known by the name of GEORGE TALE formerly the property of Mr. Hector Alexander, of Dumfries, from whom I purchased him about twelve months since. He is an excellent boot and shoe maker, and served an apprenticeship to that business with Mr. James S. Drinan, of the aforesaid place, from whence he eloped to Norfolk, and was there apprehended, lodged in jail, and brought home by his master. He is about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned, a little pock pitted, with black hair, rather lank in front, but inclined to curl at the back of his head, his voice resembles the generality of negroes, his face appears very much excoriated, from a recent boxing match with some of his companions. It appears unnecessary to attempt a minute description of his cloathing, as I am informed he either bartered or sold the most part of them.

I am convinced he is bent on fixing a residence in some of the northern states, and will no doubt attempt to pass as a freeman.

It is highly probable he took with him a grey horse, about nine years old and five feet high, as the stable was broken open the night he escaped, and such a horse taken away. He is well known in many of the northern towns. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to M. A. Cooke, in Fredericksburg, Mr. John Gadsick, Dumfries, Mr. Samuel Craig, Alexandria, or Mr. Thomas Dobbin, Baltimore, or for securing him in any jail so that I can get him again; and ten dollars for delivering the horse to. JOHN COOKE.

N. B. I thus publicly forwarn all masters of vessels and others, from harbouring, employing or carrying off said slave, under no less penalty than the extent of the law made and provided in such cases. Jan. 21. daw

For Sale or Rent,
Three lots in the town of Colchester.

On one there is a good dwelling-house, with a kitchen under it, a meat house, a well inclosed garden with a spring of good water in it; the second is a grass lot adjoining the above described with a stable upon it. And the third is a water lot with a House and good Fishery on it. From the healthiness of this agreeable situation and cheapness of wood it may be a desirable bargain. Immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to.

DAVID WILSON SCOTT, Alexandria,
or to WILLIAM DOWNMAN, living two miles from Colchester.

January 31. 2aw6w.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 8.

DEBATE.
On receding the District of Columbia.

(Continued.)

Mr. Boyd said that although some gentlemen had left the constitutionality of the proposed measure out of the question, he was not satisfied any more on that point than he was of its expediency. The constitution was to him the polar star by which his course through the sea of politics would be regulated. The constitution had been formed by a convention composed of delegates from the several states of the union, and was afterwards adopted by state conventions, on behalf of themselves and the people. He had been a member of the convention of his state, and had agreed to ratify that instrument for himself and his constituents, under a belief that Congress would from time to time legislate on the several powers vested in them by the constitution, as their circumstances required. He was well aware at that time of the consequence of accepting a district of territory not exceeding ten miles square, as laid down in the section so often alluded to; and he did believe that that consequence would be that Congress must exercise exclusive legislation whenever they accepted the ceded district. The idea of recession was not taken up at that time. The states of Pennsylvania, of Delaware, of Jersey, of Maryland and Virginia, made offers of cession under the terms of the constitution. A partial cession was accepted by Congress from Maryland and Virginia. If a new disposition is to be made of this district, he did not see why Congress might not convey it to any of those states, which had proffered to comply with the constitutional suggestion, and receive from the same another territory in lieu thereof. This statement he made merely to shew the absurdity of recession, as it had presented itself to his mind.

We are asked to recede this territory on account of the difficulty of legislating for its inhabitants. The same arguments would apply for the recession of the ceded territory of Georgia, or Louisiana; their interests are also too indistinctly understood; their distance too remote for our legislation. But no gentleman would act on such an argument in those cases; in his opinion it would be equally improper to act in the case now before the committee.

It has been said that the city of Washington, would be the gem of aristocracy in this country. He did not apprehend such an effect. It would be recollected that congress had the power of self defence; they had the power of the militia to suppress insurrections; they had not that power under the old articles of confederation, yet they resisted every menace, every attempt to introduce aristocracy. Look at New York, at one time the residence of forty thousand British troops, with additional support, to the amount of eighty thousand. Were these adequate to drive the people of America into the toils of monarchy and aristocracy which beset them. Neither that force nor any other could effect such an end, so long as the constitution remained, and the people preserved their virtue. But if he was in favor of a system of aristocracy, he would be in favor of laying hands upon the constitution, and changing it from day to day till it had lost all that symetry and connection which endeared it to the hearts of Americans. In that event the people would throw it from them in disdain, and then would be the time to propose another system. For his part he considered the constitution a sacred instrument, which ought not to be lightly touched. Considering it thus sacred, he should ever consider it his duty to elevate his voice against its violation; and that he believed would be one of the consequences of the present measure.

Mr. Nelson meant to lay his opinion before the committee, because it appeared to be the habit of members to assign reasons for voting, without expecting to make any impression upon others. He considered the present question of the greatest magnitude to the United States generally; and of peculiar importance to his immediate constituents.

He thought he should be able to shew to the satisfaction of every member present that the removal of the seat of government which would be the consequence of recession, was not only inexpedient, but also unconstitutional. If he was successful in making out his point that it was unconstitutional, he presumed the question of expediency need not be argued; the measure would be set at rest, and not a member would be found to give it his support. But if he should prove unfortunate in this respect, which however appeared to his mind as true as that 2 and 2 makes 4, he might have reference to the question of expediency.

Previous to an enquiry into the constitutionality of the proposed project, he would just observe that constitutions themselves were things of recent date. Before the American revolution the word itself was never fully understood. Lexicographers who attempted to define it never could agree. There was no practice whereupon to try its meaning. No power on earth had a constitution before the American states. True, England had long boasted of possessing a constitution, and so satisfied were her statesmen and politicians of the reality of this imaginary being, that they have exiled it to the skies. The glorious constitution of England her pride and the envy of the world! Fine words truly, but where is the thing itself to be found? Is it reduced to writing? No. Who has seen it? No man. Is it known to any man? If it be no two agree as to what the boasted constitution of Britain is. How different, how honorably different is the American constitution! With us it is reduced to writing. it is in every man's hand, it is known to the whole world, and every citizen agrees in its true and legitimate meaning. He would take this opportunity of expressing his voice, and holding up his hand in resisting the doctrine of construction and inference formerly set up, whereby the tenor and effect of that invaluable instrument was likely to be changed. He knew that artful & ingenious men might twist and turn, and make it like the word republican, to make it mean any thing or nothing, as best suited their nefarious designs. But this declaration and these attacks upon the body of that sacred work, were introduced by insinuating and artful lawyers, aided by the Villainy of judges, and accepted by men employed in the administration of our public and most important national affairs.

He saw nothing to justify the present motion. Gentlemen had attempted to shew not only its policy, but also its constitutionality. He however could not discover any words on that paper which warranted the project in the most remote degree; perhaps it had escaped his search; but he rather suspected gentlemen relied more upon an inference than on either the letter or spirit of the instrument itself. But he here would repeat, that no man was authorised to infer or construe from the constitution any other thing, than what the plain sense of plain words would justify.

He again declared the measure unconstitutional, and would prove it. The 8th section of the 1st article authorised Congress to exercise the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district as may become the seat of the government of the United States. Now, he asked, if this section did not mean that the district ceded by particular states, and accepted by Congress, should ever thereafter be considered and deemed to all intents and purposes the permanent seat of Congress, what did it mean? For what other purpose could the words be used. The constitution to be sure does not say that this particular district shall be the permanent seat of the government; but it says Congress shall have the power of legislation over such district as may by cession of particular states become the seat of government, wisely leaving it to Congress, who had more time and leisure to contemplate the place proper for the purpose, to make the selection. Congress have done this, and the people have sanctioned the measure. The constitution prevents the removal; true, Congress have power to pass laws for the regulation of the general concerns of the nation, but in this case the constitution has set up a barrier which neither we nor our successors have any right to overleap. The acceptance of this territory by Congress is the final seal to the compact; and no power on earth can annul its binding obligation. We cannot lay our unhallowed hands upon the instrument in order to cancel its injunctions.

Congress could not under the terms of the constitution assume the jurisdiction at several times; it is made but one act, and that being done cannot be undone. It must therefore be considered preposterous to propose to recede a part of the jurisdiction and retain a part; yet such is the intention of the 3rd resolution on the table.

It had been argued, and well argued too, and the argument is difficult to answer, that the people of this district are placed in a degraded situation. That they have no immediate voice in the choise of representatives; that their civil and political rights are prostrated at the feet of Congress. He did not, however, acknowledge that the argument in its utmost extension was perfectly correct, and the reason was, that the constitution, which every member is sworn to support, provides a guarantee for a republican form of government, and under this solemn tie he was inclined to believe that Congress could never exercise a despotic authority or tyrannize over the inhabitants of the district, no more than they could over the respectable citizens of the other states. If Congress were to assume a power of passing oppressive laws, for instance, say over Georgia or New Hampshire; the delegation from those states on this floor would give the measure an honorable opposition; but their voice would be no more than a drop into the ocean. What is a representation of three or four, nay of half a dozen members, to compare with the numbers composing the present House. He believed the people of the district might depend upon the rectitude of Congress; and he placed a greater reliance on this ground, than on all the abstract reasoning he had heard.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Smilie) had said that recession was one thing and removal another; that the two things were distinct and not necessarily combined; he trusted the gentleman was sincere in saying he did not wish for a removal; but Mr. N. could not separate in his mind the two ideas. If Congress violate the constitution by agreeing to a recession, what security have we that the next step may not be a further violation, and followed up by a removal. It is true it would be a breach of contract, and perhaps the destruction of a thousand honest families, now in the possession of a comfortable competency. But he would ask, is this honest—is it right? He could consider the present proposition in no other light than as a stepping stone to the removal altogether.

The gentleman on his left (Mr. Early), had said that the people of this district were ceded to Congress without their consent, and infers that Congress have the right to recede them without consulting their wishes. Mr. N. considered this a fallacious representation. The people of the territory had their representatives in the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, at the time that the acts of cession were passed. He did not deem it material whether these individual members voted for or against the cession; because in republican governments the will of the majority is the will of the whole people.

He here recapitulated the several points he had endeavored to maintain, and apologised for the length of time he had detained the committee, and concluded with a declaration of his wish that the committee would give to the resolutions a decided and prompt negative, in order that the question might be put to rest forever;—that the people of the district might go on with their improvements, in full confidence that the public faith is pledged to them for the support of the priviledges they enjoy under the constitution and laws of the U. States.

(To be continued.)

By Authority.

EXHIBITION.

At the long room adjoining the Eagle Tavern,
On SATURDAY EVENING,
(February 2, 1805.)
will be brought forward that wonderful Automaton, called
THE LITTLE TURK,
which will tell any card drawn. Also, the merry humors of
GREGORY AND DORCAS,
with the
RICH & COMIC FIGURES.
The whole to conclude with
The Battle of the Nile.
The room will be made comfortably warm.

Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock.

Admittance Fifty Cents.

Children who come with their parents will be admitted at half price.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Stewart's Book Store.

☞ Mr. M. intending shortly to sail for Europe, will dispose of his Apparatus, and will teach the purchaser.

January 31.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

We are indebted to captain Johnson, who came passenger in the ship Abeona from Liverpool, for London papers to the 7th of November, inclusive. The following are the principal articles they contain:---

LONDON, November 6.

It is stated, that the King of Prussia has been so offended with the conduct of France, respecting Sir George Rumbold, that he has determined to permit no more French troops to pass into the Electorate of Hanover and the North part of Germany.

November 7.

Parliament is further prorogued to the 3d of January.

The statement of the arrest and close confinement of a personage of very great distinction in Spain, which first appeared in a Morning Paper, has given rise to many extravagant speculations, and some have gone so far as to suppose the existence of a plan, countenanced by Bonaparte, for setting aside his Catholic Majesty, and establishing a council of Regency, formed of the Queen, the prince of peace, and their creatures. We can undertake positively to assure our readers that no intelligence of that kind has been transmitted to this country from Spain. Accounts, indeed, have reached town, stating the arrest of a personage very nearly allied in blood to the Sovereign; but as they are not confirmed, the subject is so extremely delicate that we forbear mentioning the name.

A letter from a gentleman in a high and respectable situation at Lisbon, states, "that the insurrection near Bilboa was not the momentary resistance to any new acts of oppression on the part of the Spanish government, but the result of a deep laid plan to effect in a revolution in Spain, similar to that of France. An admiral M——, and general G——, are reported to be the nominal chiefs of the revolt of the Biscayans. It was meditated so long ago as when Lucien Bonaparte was ambassador in Spain, in 1801, who then procured for the former the command of the fleet at Cadiz. The peace with England which soon followed that between France and Spain with Portugal, caused it to be laid aside until a more convenient season. The court of Madrid was well aware of a conspiracy against it, supported by France. This was one of the principle causes of the many pecuniary and political sacrifices it has made to continue in its neutrality. These would not however have prevented the Bourbons in Spain from sharing the destiny of those in France had not a family dispute taken place between the Bonapartes procured them a respite. It is reported that the Spanish government are in possession of the whole plan for effecting a revolution, and a change of dynasty in Spain as well as in Naples, and that Lucien Bonaparte is destined to the throne of the former, and Joseph Bonaparte to that of the latter kingdom. The Spanish conspirators had accredited agents at Paris, whom the Spanish ambassador there, admiral Gravina, has demanded to have delivered up, but who notwithstanding the efforts and search of the French police, have totally disappeared. Among the papers in the power of the court of Madrid, is said, to be a letter from Talleyrand to the rebels, telling them, "that for several reasons, the Emperor of the French desires him to postpone their efforts for the recovery of their liberty until a conquest of, or a peace with Great Britain. In Portugal and in Spain it is generally believed that Bonaparte meditates an overthrow of all thrones occupied by Bourbons and to give them to his brothers and other relatives. The appointments of the military ambassadors, Bournonville & Lasnes, to the courts of Madrid and Lisbon, is thought not to be unconnected with this conspiracy. Copies of the discovered papers are reported to have been sent to Naples, Vienna, and St. Petersburg."

A French family has just arrived in town from Bordeaux. From their report it appears, that the most tyrannical and vexatious arrests have lately taken place in that city, and likewise at Nantz. No less than five hundred merchants, and even waggoners, have been taken up and imprisoned in those towns. The exact reason of these oppressive measures they are at a loss to explain; but the terror impressed by them, has occasioned their precipitate flight from a place where the innocent and guilty are confounded, and where even industrious poverty endeavors in vain to ply its useful labors.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31.

Next Monday commences the important trial of judge Chase. We shall spare neither pains nor expence in giving a full, accurate and impartial history of the proceedings of the senate: For whatever may be the effect in the present feverish state of the public mind, when the most violent and vindictive passions are roused into action, by misrepresentation, and openly justified by party interest and aggrandizement, without the least view to public utility, posterity will reason without prejudice and judge without passion. We cannot however but hope, that blinded as a number are to the conduct of their rulers, there are yet some of sufficient reason and reflection to think and judge for themselves. To these we shall confidently appeal on the present occasion. It is not the dismissal of judge Chase. It is not the removal of a man, whom party misrepresentation may have rendered obnoxious. This, however unjust and oppressive it might be, as it respected judge Chase, would be but a small part of the evil, it would be but as a drop in the bucket. But if through him a wound is given to the constitution, and the independence of the judiciary is destroyed we may in vain lament over our fallen rights. Those wide spreading branches under whose ample shade we have hitherto rested in peace and security will be lopped off, and we shall be exposed to the intemperate heat of anarchy and confusion. Ambitious and popular demagogues have always made their first approaches through the prejudices and with the consent of the people. The breach once made, they enter without resistance. Who can read the sentiments of Mr. Giles, and not see in them the insidious arts and daring encroachments of a Cæsar, a Cromwell or a Bonaparte?

[*Wash. Fed.*]

A letter from Spain has the following remarkable passage:--"You will be surprised to hear that so weak a government as ours should enter into a dispute with the United States of America, and upon such extraordinary grounds. When Louisiana was ceded to France, it was generally understood that the cession was absolute; nor could it be imagined that the Spanish government would have taken any exception to whatever disposition might be afterwards made of it. It is to the grand intriguer, the disturber of Europe, that all the mischief which has been made is to be traced. Bonaparte gave the Cabinet of Madrid to understand, that he accepted of Louisiana, only to enable him to protect more effectually the Spanish colonies against the heretics of England, and North America, and to strengthen the alliance between the two great Catholic powers of Europe, to whom he was in hopes shortly to be able to add the kingdom of Ireland. He had scarcely obtained the cession, than, on purpose to disconcert and distress the Spanish government, he entered into negociations for its sale with the American Agents. A compensation of a very different kind was at first projected by Bonaparte. As soon as he had actually transferred the property to the Americans, he set his spies and creatures at work to instil jealousies into the Spanish government respecting the designs of America. Even forged letters were submitted to certain persons in Spain, as having been intercepted; and some persons of very high rank were persuaded that the mines of Mexico, were the real object with the Heretics, while they pretended to negociate for Louisiana. At the same time he secretly encouraged the Americans to extend their views to the Floridas, in order the more completely to excite the jealousy of a government he wishes to ruin."

(*London Paper.*)

On the 14th instant, at Boston, Gov. Strong delivered a speech before the state legislature, at the opening of the session. In publishing it, the editor of the Centinel remarks: "The Governor's Speech which we this day lay before our readers, may be considered as a summary of all the political experiments, which have been made in the world, of the ability of mankind to support a republican form of government. It presents us with the simple melancholy result; which no man can have the hardihood to deny, that they have all perished, and sunk successively into the tomb of tyranny. The causes of this fearful and indiscriminate ruin are also shewn to have been uniformly the same. The ambition of demagogues and the corruption of public morals: INGRATITUDE TOWARDS OLD AND APPROVED FRIENDS; and a disposition to invest clamorous and selfish Flatter-ers with power, WHICH THEY NEVER FAIL TO ABUSE."

[*N. York paper.*]

Some curiosity has been excited by the fact, that Mr. Burr and Gov. Bloomfield, of New-Jersey, have both been for several days in town. It is well known that Mr. Burr stands indicted, by a grand jury of that state, of the crime of murder. It is further known that Governor Bloomfield possesses the power of screening a culprit from trial in the state of New-Jersey.—What connexion these facts may have, and whether they have had any influence in producing a meeting of these two gentlemen, out of the state of New Jersey, we leave to the conjecture of our readers.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

Democratic Flowret.—We were going to head this article *Democratic curiosity*---But as it is merely for the purpose of introducing another specimen of democratic vileness, it would be---"out of all rule my lord"---to call *that* a curiosity which occurs so daily and abundantly.

We were going also to suggest, how much is lost of all those minor evidences of baseness and ignorance which the ruling faction exhibit in such motly shapes, for the want of some industrious compiler to form annually a regular collection of them in the manner of Vicesimus Knox's "Elegant Extracts." But we doubt much whether the task would not yield more of disgust than laughter; and, although it should be chiefly designed to include those meaner documents of wickedness, more particularly remarkable for the ludicrous and fantastic, whatever diversion might prevail for a while, it would be apt to be followed by a still greater portion of scorn and mortification at the pitiful and ignominious bondage of our country. We shall just rest satisfied with the hint, and briefly preface the performance which we are now about to "bring up."

In an article some time ago relative to "Old and New Virginia," we observed that Mr. Dodridge, a federal lawyer of distinction, had been elected into the state senate of Virginia from a western district; the district we believe which is *honored* by the residence of the *honorable* and *enlightened* Mr. Jackson of congress. It seems the opponent of Mr. Doddridge was a Jeffersonian by the name of Young: And as it is fashionable now a days to contest every election, where some poor federalist has happened to succeed, it seems the said Mr. Young took it into his head that he would dispute the validity of Mr. Doddridge's election. For this purpose he forwarded a sort of petition inclosed in a sort of letter directed to the speaker of the senate. Previous to this, however there had been a regular examination into the subject, and the election was established as perfectly fair and legal. Moreover as the law requires the petitioning candidate to file his petition within ten days, and as Mr. Young's petition was not received till after that period, it was too late and the gentleman had missed his chance. The petition was committed; but this circumstance being apparent, though Mr. Doddridge was willing and desired to have then an investigation upon the merits, the committee were discharged from the further consideration.

With the petition of Mr. Young the speaker, Mr. Taylor delivered also the letter to him which had accompanied it. It is supposed that this letter was designed by Mr. Young as a private one to interest Mr. Taylors's influence in his favor and serve instead of evidence. But being addressed to the speaker, the letter was handed in and committed with the petition—and we are now favored with an accurate copy of it, word for word, letter for letter, and point for point.

We publish it to glorify democracy, as well for the acquirements, elegance of diction and accuracy of spelling in a would be democratic Senator of the Ancient Dominion, as for the pure sentiments and righteous principles on which the party act, and by which they generally know each other from the highest to the lowest to be influenced!

Should the reader be inclined to smile or stare at the reasons in Mr. Young's letter, why he should be forced by the Senate, into the seat where Mr. Dodrige had been put by the voice of the electors, it should be considered that Mr. Young might consider his reasons not a bit more extraordinary, quite as good and perhaps in truth identically the same with all, every & any of the very reasons, for which he saw the votes of the people boldly put aside at the last session of congress, and the seat of our lamented friend, Major Lewis, conscientiously transferred to Mr. Moore.

"Would you know what that" reason, is? Vide----*Politics.*

Brooke County Virginia Nov. 21, 1804.

DR SIR,

I take the Liberty to Drop you a line on the Imporiante Business of my Contest with P Doddridge you will please to make yourself acquainted with It by Conversing with the members from the District and the Statement and papers that I have sent with a Coppey of the Notice Least the papers that Should have Bean Sent by the Commissioners has not Gon forward from the Different reports, or I might Say false circulations that was maid by Doddridge and his friends it is possable that the Papers may not have Gon to Richmond---I did not attend the Contest at Morgan town the Distance is Eighty Miles Sume Circumstances taken place that prevented---to Contest a District Election in So Large a Bounds is a Bussness of Expence and time, meney things might have bean Proved had I bean acquainted with it in time my——opponent did attend All the Election Sum of Which is not Less than 150 Miles If not 200 hundred (all but one) I was onely with him at two out of six---I would hold my peace was theire no hereafter but when I Recolect Posterety and take a View of the gulf from which we So lately amerged, then I Tremble at the consequeance when I view the Caracters of hole fameleys attempe To be Destroyed Verrue and honestey Trampled on and that by hauty men of Tyranacle principles for the Sole purpose of agrandising them Selves Gaining the victory and Est blishing Tyrency---Shorely then it is high time to Bester to up and do---it is my opinion that the federal Party was never more active than they are at this time nor that the Government of America Never was in More Danger of being internaly Desived,---a few weekes ago in Washington County Pennsylvania John Hogg Was Elected to Congress one of the Most invetret Federals and that County one of the most Republican Countys but all asleep---Devisions takes place among the Republicans one of the Artifices the fed worke by, but we never find them Divide---I hope there is yet a Spirit of 98 in Virginia and that the Senate Which is the proper Trybunell to try the Vilidety of this Election will not winke at such flagrant trespasses on the wishes of the people I will conclude wishing you and all the Republicans prosperity in your honest undertakins do with me what you pleas but Remember the western District---Let us yet have a name to live---Lend a helping hand to ade us in Making our Escape from the Degredation of Feaderalism into which we are falling; pardon my imprudence in lengthing out my line---and Except my Best Wishes

With Due Deference
I am yours &
JOHN G YOUNG

To Creed Taylor
Speaker of the Senate

☞ An additional carrier to this paper having been employed, it is probable some omissions will take place in the delivery of it. Should this happen, the Printer will feel himself obliged by receiving immediate information.

WAX-WORK.

The Proprietor respectfully acquaints the Public, that he has added

An additional FIGURE to his Museum,

As a proof that his FIGURES are brought to the greatest perfection.

The Proprietor respectfully informs those who wish to gratify their curiosity, that his Collection of Figures will leave this city in a few days.

January 31. d

THOMAS SIMMS,
HAS FOR SALE
Twenty bbls. of well cured SHAD,
And a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
AS USUAL.

January 31. d3w.

POST-OFFICE,

ALEXANDRIA, *Jan.* 30, 1805.

Those persons who have hitherto had their letters and papers delivered by the penny post, are requested to call for them at the Post-Office, until a man of good character can be engaged.

George W. Craik.

I have for sale,

2,000 wt. seine twine
4 tons patent shot
20 boxes tin plate
8, 10, 12, and 20d. fine drawn wrought nails.

John Fanney.

1st Month, 8th. 1aw3w

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicin Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishement of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard. they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezerger Foron, Esq one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence on the contrary, particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body. but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and coruptions; feverish and billious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, & the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Lumbricalis, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance. was very restless at night grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I give him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident; deductions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH, Which is warranted infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on a pregnant woman or an infant a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow. Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg,*

Millinery, &c. for Sale.

FRANCIS PIC,

Takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its vicinity, that he will open, on THURSDAY next, the 17th instant, (and continue for several weeks) in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Pierce, and between Thomas Broccheus's house and Stewart and M'Knight's store, in Fairfax-street,

A handsome assortment of

MILLINERY,

Lately purchased in Philadelphia;

Consisting of

Bonnets and Caps; together with a quantity of other Fancy Articles.

ALSO,

Ladies' Great-Coats; Gentlemens' Morning-ng.Gowns; Furr Shoes; Jewellery, of all sorts, and a variety of other articles. The will be sold very low.

January 15. eo

BY AUTHORITY.

Scheme of a Lottery,

To build an Academy in the City Richmond.

		Dolls.
1 Prize, last drawn ticket having a blank to its number,		20,000
1 do		10,000
1 do		5,000
5 do	of 1,000 make	5,000
6 do	of 500	3,000
10 do	of 200	2,000
20do	of 100	2,000
100do	of 50	5,000
250do	of 30	7,500
420 do	of 25	10,500
1,500 do	of 20	30,000
3,000 do	of 15	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1000 having a blank to its number,		250
1 do	after 2,000 do	250
1 do	after 3,000 do	250
1 do	after 4,000 do	250
1do	after 5,000 do	500
1 do	after 6,000 do	500
1 do	after 8,000 do	500
1 do	after 10,000 do	500
1 do	after 12,000 do	500
1 do	after 13,000 do	500
1 do	after 14,000 do	1,000
5,325 prizes		150,000
9,675 blanks—not two to a prize.		
15,000 tickets at 10 dollars each,		150,000

N. B. Prizes subjected to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

This Lottery has been authorised by the legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake in the lottery, with very little risk of their becoming lofers. The treasurer of this state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of the tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, Jan. 31, 1804. eo

*** Tickets to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. J. Breckenborough, sen. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and Wm. Pritchard.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to deed's of trust made to the subscriber, by PHILIP WANTON, and MARY, his wife, for the purpose therein mentioned, a sale will positively be made, on the premises, of the following *PROPERTY*, to the highest bidder, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of March ensuing;

A valuable Lot of Ground, on King, between Alfred and Columbus streets, in the town of Alexandria, fronting on the south side of King-street 31 feet 8 and half inches, and running back 140 feet deep. On this lot there is a small ground rent.

A Lot of 6 acres, about two miles west of Alexandria, near the turnpike; an elevated and beautiful situation; whereon is lately erected a neat frame dwelling house, 16 by 32 feet, containing two rooms, and a passage on the floor one and a half story high—part of this ground is enclosed with post and rail fence.

The sale will commence on the King street lot, at two o'clock, P. M. of said day, if the weather should not prevent; otherwise the next fair day.

ALSO,

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

FOR THE PURPOSE AFORESAID,

A comfortable Frame Dwelling-House and Lot, together with a Tan-yard, Vats, Bark House, &c. conveniently situated for business, in the town of *Centreville* 25 miles from Alexandria, at present occupied by Mr. Daniel Harrington, who will shew the premises. Some credit will be allowed on this property, and a satisfactory title made to the whole, by

Samuel Craig, *Trustee.*

January 29. 2awdf

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

10 puncheons St. Croix Rum
8000 lbs. Green Coffee
1500 Spanish Hides;

AND,

Groceries, as usual.

January 14. 3taw3w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Muscovado sugar in hhds.
Green Coffee in tierces
Antigua & Tobago rum in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes

AND A FEW

Barrels of Prime BEEF.

Nathaniel Wattles, & Co.

Jan. 24. dtf.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell sixty or seventy acres of LAND, lying on the main turnpike road, about two miles from the Alexandria market house: on which place there is a square log cabin. This place in point of situation, is inferior to none on said road; it has also an excellent never failing spring of water. For further particulars please apply to the subscriber living near the Cammeron mills.

William Turner.

January 2. eo

FOR SALE—*A Bargain.*

THAT most pleasantly situated HOUSE and LOT, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Henderson, Jun. There is on the premises, an excellent garden, a new stable, in short every convenience for the residence of a genteel family. For terms apply to the subscriber or the present proprietor Mr. James Ross, of Fredericksburg.

JAMES PATTON.

Nov. 22. eo

5,100 *Acres of Land for Sale.*

The subscriber is empowered to sell 5,100 acres of LAND, in Hampshire county, state of Virginia; and will offer the same at public sale, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, when the title papers will be shewn and the terms made known. One tract of the said land lies three or four miles above the town of Romney, and bounds on the South Branch of Potomac. The other tract lies eight or ten miles below the town of Romney, and bounds on the aforesaid Branch of Potomac. The whole is heavily clothed with excellent timber.

JOHN M'DONALD.

January 22. d7t

WANTS A PLACE,

A young man who has been brought up to the farming business, and has had some experience as a manager of an estate, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to industry, sobriety, and integrity. Please to enquire of the Printer.

January 25.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.